

good this will do is doubtful but it can do no harm and the effort is worthwhile, especially as Congressman RODINO's real purpose is to foster and encourage the writing of letters by American children to children in other countries.

At the present time Congressman RODINO is busily engaged in the process of gathering names of individuals and groups in foreign countries with whom correspondence can begin.

Naturally, Congressman RODINO does not expect that such a program of letter exchanges between little people of different countries can immediately produce results strong enough to overcome the chief obstacles to a better understanding of American ideals and aspirations. Congressman RODINO is a realistic idealist who visualizes the program inaugurated by his splendid young son as an important and highly progressive step in the right direction, one which supplements existing activities and one which, if carefully sustained and followed, can make a real contribution toward attainment of that better understanding between peoples upon which conditions of world stability must be built.

In the exchange of such correspondence between little people, I see opportunities for a healthy and worthwhile gain for the American children who correspond, as well as with those who will be the recipients of their letters. We have ourselves much to gain by the additional knowledge that will come to our young people through such personal communications and the stimulus they will serve for learning more about the conditions under which other people live in distant places.

As one who is convinced that the little-people-to-little-people program has a great potential for good, I extend my heartiest commendation to Congressman PETER RODINO and my best wishes for success in his patriotic efforts.

CENSURE OF ISRAEL

(Mr. BUCKLEY (at the request of Mr. MAHON) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today sent the following telegram to the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State:

HON. DEAN RUSK,
The Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.:

I am appalled at the action of the American delegation at the United Nations sponsoring the Security Council resolution condemning Israel and completely failing to reflect the facts of persistent Syrian provocations, the constant Arab threats to liquidate Israel, boycott its commerce, trespass on Israel's territory and threaten the peace-loving citizens of that democracy.

Whatever rights are enjoyed by the member States of the United Nations belong to Israel without addition or diminution. Whatever obligation any member State owes to another, the Arab states, and certainly Syria, owes to Israel. If Syria, by persistent attacks on Israel's sovereignty, denies to that democracy the plenitude of its charter rights, then it inflicts deep injury on Israel.

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Israel's competence to invoke Security Council action against Syria is seriously compromised and reduced.

Under the charter, Syria is bound to regard Israel as a state endowed with sovereignty equal to its own. It is bound to respect the territorial integrity and the political independence of the state of Israel, and especially to refrain from the use of force against that integrity and that political independence. Syria failed completely by its provocation to carry out the letter of the United Nation Charter. Israel undertook security measures in the exercise of its inherent right of self-defense.

Mr. Secretary, I find it incomprehensible that the American delegation failed to distinguish between acts of aggression and self-defense. Not for one single moment throughout the entire period of its national existence has Israel enjoyed that minimal physical security which the United Nations confers on all member states and which all other member states have been able to command.

Time after time, this deplorable situation has been brought to the attention of the State Department, but to no avail as witness the action of the American delegation in the Security Council. Mr. Secretary, beyond these incidents, grave as they are, I discern issues of even greater moment. Our Government must surely choose between two candidates for its confidence; on the one hand, the men, women, and children of Israel building a democratic society and culture in its renaissance homeland; and on the other hand, the warlike Arabs who have set their armed might upon Israel in an attempt to wipe it off the face of the earth, by armed intervention, by murder and plunder. The Arabs blare forth the most violent threats of Israel's destruction and accumulate vast armaments for bringing this about.

This is aggression, this is belligerency, in the Middle East and Israel has been its victim, and not its author.

Mr. Secretary, Israel and the Arab States, the region in which they must forever live, now stands at the crossroads of its history. Our signpost is not to back aggression and belligerency, but to favor peace. Whatever Israel is now ordered to do, Syria and its Arab brethren must have in their counterpart a reciprocal duty to give Israel the plenitude of its rights.

The horizon must be of peace by agreement, peace without blockades in the Gulf of Aquaba or the Suez Canal, peace without frontier provocations, peace without constant threats to the integrity and independence of Israel and without military activities directed against Israel's independence.

(Mr. BOLAND (at the request of Mr. MAHON) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. BOLAND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

REGULATION NEEDED FOR PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. MAHON) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill, H.R. 11358, to license and regulate private employment agencies in the District of Columbia.

In a recent statement the Department of Labor commented on the unregulated activities of private employment agencies in Washington stating that "one of the most important reasons for regulating private employment agencies is to protect applicants against excessive fees." In Washington these fees are not regulated and abuses have occurred. This bill is designed to eliminate these abuses and others which occur in an area which seriously needs to be regulated. It closely follows the New York State law which was designated by the Department of Labor as being one of those which conformed to its major recommendations.

This bill should eliminate much of the litigation resulting from what are considered excessive fees.

The New York law on which my bill is based provides a maximum of 10 percent of a month's salary for domestic workers and unskilled laborers. For clerical and professional jobs the fee maximum ranges from 25 percent of a month's salary for jobs up to \$225 a month to 60 percent of a month's salary for jobs of \$400 or more a month. I incorporated that schedule in my bill, because I believe that it is fair and adequate.

One aspect of the private employment agency business that has disturbed me is the bringing into the District of domesticities without regard to the consequences to the prospective employee. Many times the employment agencies will recruit domestic help far from the District without any clear prospect of employment for them and without any provision for their maintenance when they arrive here.

This bill provides that the agency must provide food and shelter for these prospective clients when they are brought here and that they must provide for their return transportation if they are not provided with jobs or if the term of employment does not exceed 30 days.

The present law which provides for the licensing of private employment agencies in Washington is much too general and needs modernization. It has not been reviewed since its enactment in 1932.

I do not pretend that this bill is the last word on the subject. It is intended for study, comment, and suggestion by the appropriate agencies of the District government and by those interested or affected by it. I will, however, press for action on it early in the next session.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 10, 1962, I was on official duty as congressional adviser on space to the U.S. mission to the United Nations. If I had been present, I would have voted "yea" for the rule for debate on H.R. 10788 under House Resolution 589.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. AL-

BERT), for the remainder of the week, on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. SANTANGELO, for 15 minutes, on April 18.

Mrs. BOLTON, for 15 minutes, on April 18.

Mr. MATHIAS (at the request of Mrs. MAY), for 30 minutes, on Thursday, April 19, 1962.

Mr. DULSKI (at the request of Mr. MAHON), for 1 hour, on tomorrow.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado and to include a speech.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LANE in five instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MASON on the subject of the duty of Congress, and to include an article on the same subject.

Mr. O'NEILL in three instances and to include newspaper clippings and extraneous matter.

Mr. WHITENER in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JONAS (at the request of Mr. AVERY) to extend his remarks during consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 438.

Mr. NIX.

Mr. PHILBIN in five instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROBERTS of Texas and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MEADER, the remarks he made during general debate in Committee of the Whole today and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. MAY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GUBSER.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana in two instances.

Mr. HOEVEN in two instances.

Mr. PILLION in two instances.

Mr. WIDNALL in two instances.

Mr. SHRIVER.

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming.

Mr. BERRY.

Mr. SCHNEEBELI.

Mr. MICHEL in two instances.

Mr. MCINTIRE in two instances.

Mr. SHORT.

Mr. GOODLING in two instances.

Mr. O'KONSKI.

Mr. VAN ZANDT.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona.

Mr. DURNO.

Mr. PELLY in three instances.

Mr. KING of New York in two instances.

Mr. AVERY in two instances.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. MATHIAS.

Mr. KEITH.

Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.

Mr. COHELAN (at the request of Mr. MAHON), in Committee of the Whole on H.R. 11289 and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MAHON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KING of California.

Mr. TAYLOR.

Mr. FLOOD in two instances.

Mr. BARING.

Mr. MOSS in five instances.

Mr. PURCELL.

Mr. ST. GERMAIN.

Mr. MONAGAN in four instances.

Mr. FISHER in two instances.

Mr. BOLAND in two instances.

Mr. MULTER in three instances.

Mr. ANFUSO in three instances.

Mr. GATHINGS.

Mr. McDOWELL in two instances.

Mr. EVINS in two instances.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 683. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by eliminating the requirement of an oath or affirmation on certain documents filed with Federal Communications Commission;

S. 1371. An act to amend subsection (e) of section 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to permit the Commission to renew a station license in the safety and special radio services more than thirty days prior to expiration of the original license;

S. 1589. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize the issuance of radio operator licenses to nationals of the United States;

S. 2522. An act to defer the collection of irrigation maintenance and operation charges for calendar year 1962 on lands within the Angostura unit, Missouri River Basin project; and

S.J. Res. 147. Joint resolution providing for the establishment of the North Carolina Tercentenary Celebration Commission to formulate and implement plans to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the State of North Carolina, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on April 16, 1962,

Report of expenditure of foreign currencies and appropriated funds, Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. House of Representatives, expended between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1961

[U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency]

Name	Country	Lodging	Meals	Transportation	Miscellaneous	Total
Pucinski, Roman.....	United Kingdom.....	112.96	19.00	18.06	38.80	188.82
	France.....	108.63	28.00	17.00	62.00	215.63
	Germany.....	37.50	30.00	42.00	60.00	169.50
	Switzerland.....	67.37	30.00	50.00	40.00	187.37
	Italy.....	37.00	20.00	95.26	50.00	202.26
Brademas, John.....	Denmark-Germany.....	28.00	30.00	6.00	20.00	84.00
	Russia.....		60.00	60.00	84.00	204.00
	Denmark.....		18.00	6.00	8.00	32.00
	England.....	45.00	90.00	45.00	49.00	229.00
	Greece.....		76.00	32.00	48.00	156.00
Total.....		436.46	401.00	371.32	459.80	1,668.58

Apr. 13, 1962.

ADAM C. POWELL,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor.

present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 8921. An act to provide for the annual audit of bridge commissions and authorities created by act of Congress, for the filling of vacancies in the membership thereof, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9751. An act to authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1963 for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 10700. An act to provide that section 3(b) of the Peace Corps Act, which authorizes appropriations to carry out the purposes of that act, is amended by striking out "1962" and "\$40 million" and substituting "1963" and "\$63,750,000", respectively.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 18, 1962, at 10 o'clock a.m.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF EXPENDITURES OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS INCURRED IN TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by section 401(a) of Public Law 86-472, approved May 14, 1960, and section 105 of Public Law 86-628, approved July 12, 1960, require the reporting of expenses incurred in connection with travel outside the United States, including both foreign currencies expended and dollar expenditures made from appropriated funds by Members, employees, and committees of the Congress.

The law requires the chairman of each committee to prepare a consolidated report of foreign currency and dollar expenditures from appropriated funds within the first 60 days that Congress is in session in each calendar year, covering expenditures for the previous calendar year. The consolidated report is to be forwarded to the Committee on House Administration, which, in turn, shall print such report in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD within 10 legislative days after receipt. There is submitted herewith a supplemental report from the House Committee on Education and Labor: